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President Carter and Secretary of State Vance meeting with Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese liaison office in Washington, at the White House yesterday. National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski is next to Carter.

Offers Speedy SALT Accord Carter to Review U.S. Selling Of Concussion Bombs Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—President Carter said at a press conference today that his administration is reviewing the sale of controversial concussion bombs to foreign countries and that he will make an announcement on the matter next week.

"Sale of concussion bombs to a foreign country is a matter that concerns me very much," he said in answer to a question at his first news conference since becoming President.

"Within the next week after this review, which has already been undertaken, is completed, I'll have an announcement to make about that."

On another major arms matter, the President offered to reach a quick agreement with the Soviet Union fixing a ceiling on nuclear strategic weapons by postponing consideration on whether the Russian Backfire bomber and U.S. Cruise missiles should be counted within the limits.

The swept-wing Soviet bomber and the U.S. missile, each considered potent weapons by the other side, have held up a SALT 2 agreement. But Mr. Carter said he was willing to "omit the Cruise and Backfire bomber and let them be contained in SALT 3 negotiations."

This is similar to a proposal made a year ago by the Ford administration. The proposal was rejected by Soviet leaders, who have shown flexibility on the question of Cruise missiles carried in U.S. bombers but who want sea-launched Cruise missiles counted within the ceiling.

However, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected to pursue the "quick agreement" idea on a visit to Moscow next month if a broader, more complete agreement does not seem feasible.

Defense Department. I've asked them to analyze the political consequences of the sale," he said.

"I am concerned about it, but have not yet decided whether to cancel that sale."

Mr. Carter also said that he believed the United States and the Soviet Union are roughly equal in military capability in that either nation "can destroy a large part of the other nation."

He said a major attack would result in the loss of 50 million to 100 million people. Mr. Carter said that whichever nation launched such an attack could not prevent the other from a retaliatory strike.

The President said his long-range goal was the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and he called on the Soviet Union to ban nuclear tests.

"I don't think we have to test anymore," he said.

Mr. Carter called for a three or four-year ban on nuclear testing on both sides.

He said that "it is my judgment we have superior nuclear capability" although he added, "I think we are roughly equivalent although we are superior."

The President said it was important that the United States move toward "a drastic reduction of dependence on nuclear weapons."

Mr. Carter said he had been told earlier today by Huang Chen, head of China's diplomatic mission in Washington, that "the goal of the Chinese people is to reduce dependence on nuclear weapons to zero."

When he met Mr. Huang, Mr. Carter said he wanted to see U.S. relations with Peking strengthened. He also said U.S.-Chinese relations would continue to be guided by the 1972 Shanghai communique.

Mr. Huang said that as long as both sides are guided by the Shanghai communique's principles, "our relations will continue to be improved."

The Shanghai communique, signed in February, 1972, by President Richard Nixon on his first visit to China, outlined the normalization of relations between China and the United States. It stated that progress toward normalization is in the interest of both countries and that both sides wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict.

In discussing arms limitation at his news conference, the President indicated he could be interested in working out agreements with the Soviet Union to hold up development of certain weapons systems.

He said, for example, that the Russians were developing the SS-20 missile—not an intercontinental rocket—but putting it in mobile installation, where it is very hard to shoot.

"If the SS-20 is not an intercontinental missile," he said, he suggested both sides would profit if the Soviet Union joined the United States in a mutual agreement to cease development and deployment of such missiles.

"But if they proceed with development of mobile missile, it would put pressure on us to develop our own," he warned.

He said agreements on limiting development of specific weapons systems were possible as long as they did not upset the balance of military strength of the two nations.

Mr. Carter also said he would continue to speak out "strongly and forcefully" in defense of human rights, and that he considered that topic completely separate from other U.S.-Soviet negotiating issues.

As if to stress that point, he deplored on the spot the recent Soviet arrest of dissident Alexander Ginzburg and Moscow's expulsion of a U.S. newsman.

"But I can't go in with armed forces and try to change the internal mechanism of the Soviet government," he said, cautioning that the improvement of human rights in repressive regimes will be a "long, tedious" process.

Mr. Carter also said he would veto his economic stimulus package if Congress made "drastic" changes in it that would impair its effectiveness, but added that he could accept certain congressional changes in his original proposal.

He did not indicate whether this meant he would veto the bill if Congress killed his proposed \$50 tax rebates.

"If drastic changes are made in it that would cause me to doubt its effectiveness, I would veto it," he said. "I can accept congressional changes, but I will reserve the right to veto legislation" when necessary.

He said he thought his economic package was "well balanced" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

May Lead to Legalizing Communists

Spain Loosens Curbs on Political Parties

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The government tonight announced a major reform of Spain's restrictive political association law that opens the way to the legalization of most parties including, possibly, the Communists.

The reform eliminates the Cabal's power to deny a political party's legality. Instead, parties simply deposit their statutes in the government, which within 10 days must register them in a register or turn them over to the Supreme Court for ruling.

The Communist party of Spain made it clear that it intends to register along with other off-center organizations that, at date, have existed in a limbo

of technical illegality and official toleration.

But the Communists are expected to be caught up in a court case that will determine whether they fall within other strictures of the law adopted last June by parliament in the last days of the Carlos Arias Navarro government.

One provision of that law that remains in force specifically bans any party that "subject to an international discipline, seeks to establish a totalitarian system" in Spain. The holdover Franco-era legislature specifically drafted this language to cover the Communists, who are widely considered the most advanced proponent of the so-called Eurocommunist doctrine of independence from Moscow.

The decision of Premier Adolfo Suarez's government to retain this old language of the law, which had been expected, in effect buys it time to deal with the Communist issue. A court case centered last June by parliament in the last days of the Carlos Arias Navarro government.

Some political analysts believe that the expected court case might drag into this spring's parliamentary elections, hampering the Communists from running under their own banner. But the party has already drawn up its list of candidates for Spain's first real elections in 41 years and it is generally expected that, at the least, they will be permitted to stand as independents.

The Communist issue is far more an emotional than a legal issue. For the Franco faithful—

and other rightists—the Communists were the enemy in the Spanish Civil War. The government has moved nimbly on this sensitive issue, but it has already brought the party's secretary-general, Santiago Carrillo, out of clandestinity and into full legality.

A trial on the Spanish Communists' political beliefs could become a platform for it to proclaim, again, its conversion to democratic norms. Already, the party is attempting to organize a conference in Madrid of the relatively like-minded Italian and French Communist parties that would consider political repression in the Soviet bloc.

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Proposal on Missiles

Mr. Carter also asked the Soviet Union to agree to a mutual ban in the development of mobile nuclear armed missiles that can be shifted to different launch sites and a mutual agreement to give prior notice of missile test launches.

The President offered to overcome an impasse on the question of a complete ban on testing military and "peaceful" atomic devices by suggesting that the United States would agree to observe peaceful detonations by the Russians for civil engineering purposes in return for a stop to underground testing.

The question on concussion bombs apparently was aimed at the controversy over Pentagon proposals to sell the bombs to Israel.

Concussion bombs, used by the United States in Vietnam, spew out an aerosol form of propane gas upon impact. The gas, then detonated, creates a blast "effect that can destroy everything within a 50-foot diameter."

Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinin said yesterday that his country, which has asked for such bombs, would get everything that had been requested from the United States.

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A New Attack but No Killings Reported at Rhodesia Mission

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Feb. 8.—Security forces hunting for the killers of seven white missionaries said today that black nationalist guerrillas had attacked another mission, setting buildings on fire.

Church officials said a guerrilla band had also forced the closing of a mission school for 300 girls in another part of Rhodesia.

No casualties were reported in the attack yesterday on Myasamu Mission, in southeast Rhodesia. A communiqué said guerrillas took the equivalent of \$5,000 in cash and set fire to an office and workshop.

Security forces continued to hunt for the guerrillas blamed for Sunday's attack on St. Paul's Catholic Mission, 35 miles east of here, in the Masai tribal area.

Four nuns and three priests were shot and killed.

Police charged that the 12 attackers were armed with Soviet-made weapons and were members of the Zimbabwe African National Union of Robert Mugabe, a guerrilla organization which operates in the area from bases in Mozambique.

"We are not capable of such inhumanity," Mr. Mugabe, who is also one of the two leaders of the nationalist Patriotic Front, told the British Broadcasting Corporation in Maputo, Mozambique. He blamed the killings on the Selous Scout, a crack Rhodesian Army unit.

"It is horrible and deplorable in the extreme," he said, adding that guerrillas found missionaries sympathetic to them and a source of medical care.

Following his government's pledge, Mr. Slikin said: "We hope that the court will be enabled to face a situation in which the objective of the applicant government (Ireland) has in fact been accomplished."

Sees a Risk

Mr. Slikin told the court that Ireland's decision to pursue its case at the Human Rights Court after winning justification in the commission's report ran the risk of impairing rather than improving human rights in Northern Ireland.

Earlier, Mr. Costello, completing his highly technical submission, argued that the court should take the broadest possible view of its competence in the case.

"The court has jurisdiction to examine every aspect of every question before it when this is necessary for it to carry out its own proper functions," he said.

In addition to seeking an order prohibiting Britain from reintroducing the five techniques, Ireland was also seeking punishment of those guilty of using them, he added.

In the Communist states of Eastern Europe privilege is even better than cash—it is not taxed and it has party approval.

backgrounds, standards and educational levels is emerging an outgrowth of young Poles who could eventually go one better than middle class and become a kind of minor Communist nobility.

Middle-class stirrings are general throughout the Soviet bloc and recognizable by similar ambitions.

For Hungarians a summer cottage on Lake Balaton, for Muscovites a dacha outside the capital, for Romanians a small place in the mountains and for Czechs a country cottage retreat. With this goes at least one car in the family, or two if an official car can be brought into use. Western hi-fi and some trendy Western gear for the teen-agers, and a pedigreed dog.

Status-Seeking Thrives in Eastern Europe, Despite Classlessness

By Vincent Buist

WARSAW, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Tennis has become the latest stepping stone for young Poles—and their parents—who aspire to be middle class in a theoretically classless society.

In a country where class distinction has in practice survived the coming of Communism, well-off and influential parents have decided that tennis, along with classes in ballet, deportment and French, is a useful weapon.

With a tennis racket under his arm, in a club of his own, the privileged young Pole feels himself above the soccer masses and the bicycling crowd.

A second language is another status symbol. While English may be more useful, French carries more cultural weight among the young Poles who do not have to worry about earnings because their parents pay the bills and provide a home.

These same young Poles also have an urge to immerse themselves in the 19th-century Polish classics, although these were written under Russian occupation and contain nationalist passages that present authorities feel are best forgotten.

Yet yearning for the past has to be fitted into Poland's socialist present. While a small group of privileged youth develops in style of its own, millions in this impoverished country must save for years to acquire a small apartment. Leisure for most comes mainly through the television set.

While Poland's postwar Communism crushed classes together, it did not destroy them, as happened in the Soviet Union.

Today the Polish middle class is a kaleidoscope mixture of former aristocrats and landowners, rich bourgeoisie, intellectuals, rich farmers, shop owners, professional people, officers and academics.

From this crush of mixed

good time and an easy, cultured job.

"Politics mean nothing to them—it's a major irrelevance, or irritation," the professor says.

"Women's lib? No, the girls have no time for that. For them it means equal work with men... and these girls want to settle down into a home and family."

In the Communist states of Eastern Europe privilege is even better than cash—it is not taxed, and it has party approval.

But young Poles yearning for the casual elegance of prewar times have much to learn apparently.

A new Polish film about a prewar Polish aristocratic family has been panned by one leading critic here because he says actors today don't even know how to eat properly.

"Aristocrats in this film do not eat like aristocrats. And as for the ballroom scene, this

was more like a New Year's Eve scramble of rich farmers," he wrote.

There are a few small clusters of former aristocratic families left in Warsaw and because their foreign languages are impeccable they often find jobs in airline offices, foreign trade or translating.

Their major weapon is a network of cousins throughout the globe. "Please remind Stanislaw, when you are next in London, to send me those knitting needles. He's getting so forgetful. It's the kind of instruction likely to come from, say, a former countess who has long since discarded her title."

The power brokers in Poland do not seem greatly anguished by the appearance of snob values among a select few.

"If they are striving toward the elite, at least they won't spend Saturday night in a vodka cloud," remarked one cynical middle-class Pole.

U.S. May Offset Israeli Loss Due To Jet Sale Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Although the United States blocked the sale to Ecuador of 24 Israeli fighter-bombers equipped with U.S. jet engines yesterday, the action will reportedly be offset by \$35 million in economic assistance added to the 1978 aid package for Israel sent to Congress by former President Gerald Ford in his final days of office.

Sources in Israel, who put the loss from the cancellation of the sale at \$150 million, said that they understood the Carter administration would shortly ask Congress for the additional \$35 million, bringing the aid total for Israel up to the \$1.78 billion allocated for this fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30.

Defend Actions as Constitutional

Charter 77 Leaders Reject Prague Regime's Warning

From Wire Dispatches

PRAGUE, Feb. 8.—Czechoslovak civil rights campaigners have sent a letter to parliament rejecting a warning from the attorney general and declaring that their actions are constitutional, it was disclosed today.

Meanwhile, a senior aide of Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev flew here today, promoting speculation that the Soviet Union wanted to take a closer look at the controversy surrounding Charter 77.

Czech news agency, reporting the arrival of a Soviet Communist party delegation led by party secretary Ivan Kapitonov, said the purpose of the visit was an "exchange of experience in the sphere of political and organizational work."

Former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek and Jan Patočka said in the letter that Charter 77, a manifesto of civil rights that has been signed by more than 400 persons living in Czechoslovakia, was "in full conformity with the constitution."

Acting as spokesmen for the signatories, Mr. Hajek and Mr. Patočka said they rejected a warning issued last week by the attorney general and they asserted their right to interpret the Constitution.

They said the state prosecutor was unable to prove that the supporters of the charter had "acted against the principles of a socialist state and society."

"If efforts by citizens to point out breaches of the Charter of Human Rights and of prevailing laws are regarded from the outset as criminal actions and are answered with various kinds of reprisals and discrimination, this only proves how justified and true was the criticism contained in the manifesto," the letter said.

Charter 77 demanded the application in Czechoslovakia of basic human rights guaranteed under the Helsinki agreements.

Mr. Hajek and Mr. Patočka rejected a charge that they had published Charter 77 in the West before Czechoslovak authorities saw it. They said security police thwarted their effort to hand over the document to officials in Prague.

They blamed the government for stirring up a campaign against Charter 77, which they said had resulted in "criticism from friends of Czechoslovakia, including several important Communist parties."

They said Charter 77 differed from an "appeal for fraternal assistance by prominent Czechoslovak personalities" which was issued in August, 1968, just before the Soviet-led invasion, since the names of the signers of that document were never published.

The Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo said today that "the overwhelming majority of the Czechoslovak people of all social strata have given a cogent reply to the bankrupt authors of

Charter 77, as well as to their masters in the capitalist countries." It described the authors of the charter as "political and moral wrecks."

A high Czechoslovak Communist party official, meanwhile, discounted speculation about disunity among party leaders because of Charter 77.

"There is firm unity in the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist party," Vasil Bilak, a party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, told 2,000 Bohemian party and trade union officials.

He said he raised the issue "because in the West there is spec-

ulation about some sort of disunity" in the party leadership. "All such hopes and speculations are futile, as are the efforts to split the unity of the party and people, to thwart our constructive efforts."

Referring to Charter 77, Mr. Bilak said, "The unrestrained anti-Czechoslovak campaign and anti-Communist hysteria in the West only confirm [that] the charter... is part of a coordinated hostile attack against the whole community of Socialist countries."

Soviet Dissidents Appeal
MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—More than 200 Soviet dissidents signed

an appeal Monday calling for the release of Alexander Ginsburg, a human rights activist arrested last week. It said Mr. Ginsburg, 40, is seriously ill and that imprisonment endangers his life.

It was issued at about the same time as a State Department spokesman in Washington expressed "profound concern" over Mr. Ginsburg's detention.

Mr. Ginsburg, who was arrested Thursday, has been managing a fund set up by the exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn to help imprisoned Soviet dissidents and their families. He denied accusations in the Soviet press that he was involved in illegal cur-

rency dealings. He acknowledged handling the fund but said it was careful not to break the law.

The appeal for his release said: "Shortly before his arrest he was discharged from a hospital with a medical certificate which said he was still suffering from pneumonia with a tubercular infection, had a permanent high temperature and should be treated at a tuberculosis dispensary."

The appeal for Mr. Ginsburg's release was addressed to all governments that accepted U.N. Helsinki accords in 1975. Among the petition signers were poet Oleg Pluchin and relatives of U.N. jailed Baptist leader Georgy V.

Djilas Asks Backing of West Communists

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Milovan Djilas, a former leader of the Yugoslav Communist party, today appealed to West European Communist parties to use their good offices in persuading the Belgrade government to respect human rights in this country.

In an interview with foreign correspondents, Mr. Djilas said he was making the appeal in connection with the opening yesterday in Geneva of the 33d session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The

Yugoslav representative at the meeting, Alexander Borovic, was chosen as chairman of the meeting.

"It would be as well if Mr. Borovic were to be acquainted with some of the conditions in his own country," Mr. Djilas said.

Mr. Djilas asked the Communist parties of Italy, France, Spain and other West European nations to take note that on a proportional basis, Yugoslavia is currently holding as many political prisoners as the Soviet Union.

He said that Andrei Sakharov,

the Soviet dissident leader, "has estimated that there are about 10,000 political prisoners in the U.S.S.R."

"To the best of my information and belief, there are at least 600 political prisoners currently held in this country. So we are not behind the Soviets in that respect."

Mr. Djilas recalled that during his career as a Communist revolutionary in the 1930s, he was frequently arrested by the Yugoslav Marxist police and was imprisoned by them for three years, 1933-36.

"But never during the peak of repression under the monarchy were there as many sentenced political prisoners in Yugoslavia as there are today," he said. "On the day Germany attacked Yugoslavia in 1941, there were only 38 Communists in jail."

"At the very maximum, and only for a brief period, there might have been 500 political prisoners in those days, including spies and terrorists," he said.

Hails Backing of Osech

In 1954, Mr. Djilas, once the third-ranking figure in the Yugoslav Communist power structure, broke with the regime. He began writing articles for foreign publications, criticizing the repression of political freedom in Communist countries, for which he was jailed in 1956.

He was in prison because of his writing until 1960. Since then, he has continued his public criticism of political repression, and although his writing is banned in Yugoslavia, his works are widely read in the West.

Mr. Djilas today strongly applauded the support being extended on all sides to the signers of Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia and to Soviet dissidents, both of which groups have been under particularly heavy police pressure in recent months.

"At the same time, I hope that conditions in Yugoslavia are not ignored," he said. "In the late 1960s there were virtually no



Milovan Djilas

political prisoners in Yugoslavia so many people still think this country as all right, in the human rights standpoint. Since 1971, everything changed," he said.

Carter's New Conference

(Continued from Page 1) ed, well considered," and "to the American people. I think it's adequate."

He said he was "working closely with Congress" on forthcoming energy policy and welfare-reform proposals. Asked his overall policy with respect to using the veto in future, Mr. Carter said, "I will use the veto when necessary, yes. But I must be able to justify the veto to the people."

On another subject, Mr. Carter said he thought there was "a danger" of another Watergate scandal in government because of new and stricter standards for officials, more openness in government and "strong congressional scrutiny of executive appointments."

"Also, the new election laws have made a difference," he said. "I think all the country learned a great lesson from Watergate... and there is a danger of recurrence."

The President said he saw conflict between his own views on arms reductions and those of Paul Warnke, his choice to lead the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and his top arms control negotiator.

Mr. Carter, unlike Mr. Warnke, has not indicated that the building of military might should be guaranteed in advance of arms agreements.

"I obviously believe that both have to take place," he said. "The Soviet Union and the United States," he said. "Most of the discussions will be bilateral in nature."

"There will be instances of individual nuclear weapons of each country has to take a initiative. But the overall balance of mutual restraint, cutting off on the overall dependence on clear weapons, is what counts."

Earlier today, the President pledged his support for legislation that would bar U.S. purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

He made the promise at a White House meeting with congressional leaders, according to one of the participants, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the majority whip.

The United States now imports chrome from Rhodesia, under so-called "Byrd amendments," more to replace the chrome already under way in the Sen-

U.S. Admits Warsaw Pact Can Launch Surprise Attack

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—U.S. military officials said today that Warsaw Pact forces have the ability to launch an attack in Central Europe with only a few hours warning, but cautioned against basing NATO strategy entirely on meeting such an attack.

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee during hearings on the military budget for the next fiscal year, Assistant Defense Secretary Eugene McLaughlin and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff expressed doubts as to whether a lightning attack was the most likely option open to the Soviet Union and its allies, but added that NATO commanders were setting to deal with the possibility.

Mr. McLaughlin told the committee that this included upgrading communications and intelligence, stockpiling material in Europe to enable NATO forces to meet an attack without running out and streamlining the process by which U.S. reinforcements are sent to Europe.

However, the Pentagon official

warned, "We must be careful not to count on a short, high-intensity war to the point that we are not able to provide the necessary follow-on material and manpower to fight a more lengthy battle if that should become necessary."

Army chief of staff Gen. Bernard Rogers expressed particular concern over the cumbersome procedures now necessary to build up U.S. forces in the event of war and raised the possibility that conscription may be necessary to alleviate severe manpower shortages in the ready reserve forces.

Under questioning, Gen. Rogers estimated that there would soon be a shortage of up to 300,000 men in the individual ready reserve, which the Pentagon would draw on to replace losses in combat units.

He said that the next two years would be critical for meeting manpower needs and added, "If we cannot fill these reserve components, then very serious consideration must be given to implementation of selective service," to meet this shortage.

Ready Forces

In answer to other questions, Gen. Rogers said he believed that the Warsaw Pact troops "that are directly facing NATO are in the main more ready than NATO defense forces" to fight a war.

Gen. Rogers, Mr. McLaughlin and Rear Adm. Samuel Packer acknowledged the highly critical report by two members of the panel, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., on NATO preparedness, especially in the event of a "blitzkrieg" type attack.

Mr. McLaughlin said that many of the criticisms made in the report were already being dealt with and warned against overreaction.

He said that what was needed was a strategic balance to meet both a "bolt out of the blue" and a longer-term conflict.

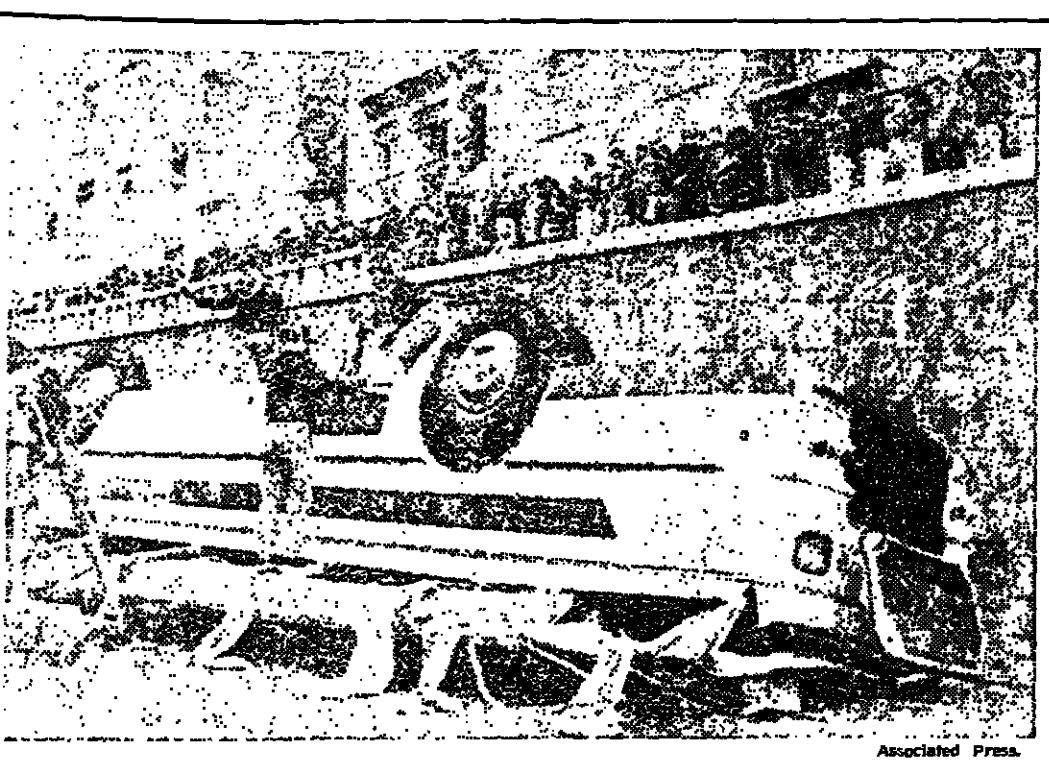
Turks Ban 3 Groups After Clash at Rally

ANKARA, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Three left-wing associations of teachers and civil servants were banned yesterday after fights at a political rally here last Saturday.

Fifty-three persons were injured, seven seriously, when a Maoist group battled with another Marxist group at the end of the rally.



TRANSFORMATION—Chinese workers in project to convert a desert region of Ningxia province into cultivated fields, part of nation's agricultural program.



PLUNGE—Workmen righting a bus that tipped off an elevated street in Lisbon and landed upside down on pavement below, injuring 12 schoolchildren and driver.

Key State in Israeli Talks

Saudis: The Dominant Force in Mideast?

By Flora Lewis

RIYADH (NYT)—Quietly but with increasing self-confidence, Saudi Arabia is emerging as the dominant force in Middle East politics and probably the key power on the Arab side in future Israeli negotiations.

This is the conclusion of Western diplomats and other experts working here and it is said to be the view of European leaders, who have begun paying state visits. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany was here last year and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has recently left. Both stressed that Saudi Arabia, after its long isolation, has become a world power.

The capacity to act has been building up over the years as the Western world became dependent on oil and the Saudi oil reserves were transformed into vast amounts of cash.

But the Saudis will to act outside its borders is recent.

With Caution

The newly energetic Saudi diplomacy began to be felt little more than a year ago. Before that, said a European here advising the government on economic affairs, there scarcely was a Saudi foreign policy. Now its outlines are coming through clearly and forcefully, although it is still asserted with caution and preferably behind the scenes.

The shift actually began after the 1973 Middle East war, according to an experienced Middle Eastern diplomat, when the Saudis realized that their economic strength might provide political leverage. After that the diplomat said, both interest and a sense of responsibility in world affairs began to grow.

But it was after the death of King Faisal, essentially an inward-looking traditionalist, in 1975 that Saudi diplomacy began to play an active role in Middle Eastern affairs and to concern itself with the world further afield.

There are still differences of opinion within the Council of Ministers on just how much Saudi Arabia should involve itself in the quarrels of other countries rather than focus on its own problems, according to Westerners who deal regularly with top officials here. But the decision has been set, and a series of Saudi initiatives in the last year has begun to cast the country in the role of mediator and peace-seeker in this endemically volatile region.

Into a Vacuum

In a sense, the Saudis are moving into the vacuum left after the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt elevated himself to spokesman for the Arab world and then President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria claimed leadership of the Arabs as part of the Third World. Both efforts faded, primarily because the countries did not have the power to support the claims of their leaders to dominance.

But Saudi Arabia is moving forward in a different way, more as arbiter than dictator, more as patron for others whose policies it approves than as peace-setter. Still, its new willingness to use

its weight is developing into a decisive role.

A clear sign of the way it is using its resources for political influence can be seen along the southern border where, in Waser's day, the Saudis and Egyptians fought a not-so-proxy war. So it was not a huge step for Riyadh to seek political influence in the region. Apparently, with promises of economic aid, the Saudis have persuaded the radical Southern Yemenis to ease their ties with the Soviet bloc.

No details are available of just what was agreed. The Saudis still act with traditional secrecy and often express themselves obliquely. Nor is it clear how far Riyadh was prompted to act by its desire to take an initiative, and how far it was responding to Iranian involvement in the area. It was Iran that gave neighboring Oman the military means to put down the Southern Yemeni rebellion in Dhofar, and the Iranians—increasingly Saudi Arabia's rival for Gulf dominance—left their forces in Oman.

Decisive Factor

Later in the year, although the Saudis acted farther from their borders, intervening in Lebanon, Riyadh quietly managed to undo the first effective ceasefire in the long, bloody civil war by reconciling rival Egyptian and Syrian interests. Once again, money, or "foreign aid" as the Saudis put it, was the decisive factor, and the effect was to weaken the Lebanese left and its Palestinian allies.

Last month, the deputy Premier, Prince Fahd, who actually runs the Saudi government, traveled to Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania in a Henry Kissinger-type attempt to solve their dispute over the Western Sahara. Saudi conflict has not been settled but it seems to have subsided. Saudi intervention on the west coast of North Africa—far from its immediate interests—marked a new stage in its foreign policy.

After the Saudi refusal to go along with other oil-producing countries in raising prices up to 15 per cent this year, the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, began to explain that his country was worried about the danger of Communists coming to power in Western Europe if industrial economies were too badly hurt.

The Saudi stand on a 5-per-cent rise, splitting the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, was also tied to expectations that the West would show "appreciation" in the context of Arab-Israeli and North-South negotiations. But the evidence so far is that concern for political developments within the West was also sincere.

Behind the Scenes

The greatest political issue for the Saudis now, obviously, is the Arab-Israeli dispute. They have begun to play an intensive but behind-the-scenes role in seeking a definitive settlement.

They have been exceedingly discreet about whether, or how far, they will press for compromise by the Arabs directly involved. For the record, the Saudi position remains one of support-

ing maximum Arab demands. But there have been hints of new flexibility in their quiet but influential diplomacy and it is an open secret in the Middle East that little love is lost between the Saudis and the Palestinian militants.

Western diplomats say that whether or not the Palestinians are added to the next round of Middle East negotiations in Geneva, there will be an additional delegation, the Saudis, overshadowing those who sit at the conference table.

Two Motives

Western and Middle Eastern sources attribute the Saudi decision to enter the field of Arab-Israeli diplomacy to two motives—opposition to the radicalism that the generation-long conflict has promoted among Arabs and a new determination that Jewish resources be used for development before they run out and leave the Arab countries as poor as they used to be.

Modernization of Saudi Arabia and its neighboring sheikhdoms is a risky process. Peace in the area, both for economic and psychological reasons, has come to be seen as a necessity to permit Saudi Arabia to proceed without dangerously revolutionary upheavals. Egypt's plight, and the recent riots, are cited as an example of what can happen when resources are gobbled up by war and emotions are kept high.

All this adds up to a conviction among diplomats that the Saudis are seeking a definitive Middle East settlement and are prepared to use their weight to arrange one.

Soviet Aides in Egypt; Peace Role Seen Goal

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Against a backdrop of a virtual declaration of war by President Anwar Sadat on local Communists and renewed criticism of the Soviet Union, a Soviet delegation arrived today for talks with Egyptian officials.

Diplomatic sources said the purpose of the mission, led by Mikhail Sytenko, head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, was not to try to salvage Egyptian-Soviet relations, which are at a low point, but to find out what role the Soviet Union can play in future Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

The Cairo visit is the first leg of a Middle East tour during which Mr. Sytenko will visit Syria and Jordan. He will also hold talks with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sources said.

The visit coincided with the publication of a Saudi newspaper interview in which Mr. Sadat vowed to crush Egyptian Communists, whom he has accused of engineering last month's riots as part of a conspiracy to overthrow him and seize power.

"Mistake of Lifetime"

Mr. Sadat told the newspaper Okeaz that the riots, in which 79 persons were killed and nearly 600 injured, were the Communist "mistake of a lifetime." They began their move in the morning and thought they would seize power by evening, but failed.

"It was their last move before death, because it spells out their end," he said. "I and 40 million Egyptians are going to finish them off."

He criticized the Soviet Union for saying through its official media that the riots on Jan. 18-19 were a popular uprising. The diplomatic sources said

Russia Reports Linkup in Space

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Two Soviet cosmonauts guided their Soyuz-24 spacecraft to a successful docking today with the orbiting Salyut-5 space laboratory, the Tass news agency said.

The report of the space link-up came 27 hours after Col. Viktor Gorbatko and Lt. Col. Yuri Glazkov blasted off in the first Soviet manned space flight since the Soyuz-23 mission was aborted last October.

"After the approach of the Soyuz-24 ship to the Salyut-5 station, mechanical docking of the vehicles and the linkup of their electrical communications was effected," Tass said. It said Col. Gorbatko and Col. Glazkov "continue their program" and they "feel fine."

During the fire near Brindisi, Italy, 24 persons, mainly Italian tourists, died and 27 were injured. The captain was accused of prematurely abandoning ship and leaving the passengers to their fate.

Greek Captain Jailed In 1971 Ferry Fire

ATHENS, Feb. 8 (AP)—An Athens appeals court yesterday sentenced a Greek ship captain and his second-in-command to 31 and 11 months in prison respectively for the death of 24 persons following a fire in 1971 aboard their ship, the passenger ferry Ercan.

The date of the meeting between Mr. Carrillo, Italy's Enrico Berlinguer and France's Georges Marchais will be set later, the communiqué said.

Spanish Communist officials, who are pushing for legalization of their party, said that the government of Premier Suarez will be informed of the summit plans. But they said they were not seeking any official authorization for the meeting.

Madrid Eases Legalization Of Most Political Parties

(Continued from Page 1) spoken critic of crackdowns on human rights in the Communist states of Eastern Europe.

In another matter, the government tonight also announced a decree-law that regulates the political and union activities of the Spanish military—as advocated by Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, who is first deputy premier.

The decree-law bans military personnel from "participating or showing public preference" for the political options before the nation. Gen. Gutiérrez Mellado, who is extremely close to King Juan Carlos, has been a champion of removing the military from the political arena.

His position was echoed today by the newly named chief of the army general staff, Lt. Gen. Jose Vega Rodriguez, who de-

clared that the military was "a dispassionate, though concerned spectator," before Spain's political evolution.

Communists to Meet

MADRID, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The chiefs of the Italian and French Communist parties have agreed to meet in Madrid with Mr. Carrillo, a joint party communiqué said today.

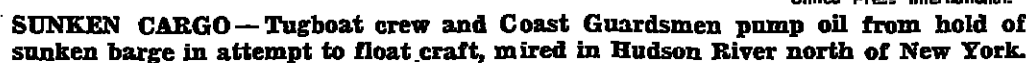
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J.S. Steelworkers Election Reflects Generation Shift

USAF Ranks Interested in Labor Union

reported yesterday that 10 Laotians landed the day before on Don Taeng Island, and the 300 Thais living there and then went back to the Laotian side of the river before Thai police arrived.



Indian Nationalism Arrives in South Carolina

Indian Nationalism Arrives in South Carolina

legal trust relationship with the U.S. government, which was bound by law to assert the In-

administration to return to the conference.

216

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Some Europeans Saw Political Pressure

U.S. Denies Ban on Uranium Sales

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The United States has denied Western European allegations that Washington has placed an embargo on the exports of enriched uranium to Europe.

Such charges have been circulating in several countries since

statements made in Brussels last week by European Economic Community commissioner Guido Brunnner suggested that the Carter administration was using an embargo for political ends.

A State Department clarification, however, indicated that since Jan. 1, the U.S. Nuclear

Regulatory Commission has issued licenses for the export of 56,883 kilos of enriched uranium to Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Reports here have said that the embargo was a means of forcing France and West Germany to alter their nuclear policies, and in particular to cancel two controversial sales of nuclear technology to Brazil and Pakistan. In France, the *Nouvel Observateur*, a financial newspaper, called the U.S. action a "dictator." Le Figaro called it "pressure on two levels... (on) the Europeans and on the customers."

The State Department clarification indicated that the export licenses approved by the NRC had been sent on to the executive branch. "We anticipate that a number of proposed licenses returned with executive endorsement to the NRC will be acted upon in the near future," it said.

Half of Supplies

The United States and Canada supply Western Europe with about half of its enriched uranium, the fuel for nuclear reactors, which are producing an increasing amount of Europe's energy. An embargo would thus be a highly serious matter.

Officials here said that the "delays and interruptions" cited by Mr. Brunnner last week were likely have administrative, rather than political causes. The French and West Germans, however, so far have been skeptical, particularly since they are aware that President Carter is anxious to include a full discussion of nuclear proliferation at his coming summit meeting with Western European and Japanese leaders.

It now appears that the summit conference will be held May 13 in London, just after the spring NATO meeting. Present plans call for leaders of the NATO countries, except France, to meet May 10 and 11, with French and Japanese leaders arriving in London May 13 for the economic summit talks. Mr. Carter would have a private meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to discuss bilateral issues, including, presumably, nuclear proliferation.

Even without an embargo, enriched uranium already is a problem for the Western Europeans. The United States notified them two years ago that by 1985 it would be using all of its enriched uranium, leaving nothing for export. The Russians are exporting some to Europe, but not enough to make up for the expected U.S. cutoff. Two Western European consortiums, with France, Spain, Italy and Belgium in one and Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands in the other, are currently building plants, but are not expected to begin significant production until the 1980s.

U.S.-W. German Talks Due

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The United States and West Germany will hold talks this week on avoiding nuclear proliferation. The controversial West German-Brazilian agreement will be among the subjects discussed.

Mr. Callifano recommended that persons aged 65 or over take the A-Victoria shot.

"As the first sign of an impending outbreak [of swine flu], we will take appropriate action," Mr. Callifano said. He told a news conference that he did not know at this time what would constitute "appropriate action."

Mr. Callifano also announced that the moratorium would be lifted for vaccine against B-Hong Kong flu, a milder strain that usually strikes children and young adults.

He said the status of the B-Hong Kong vaccine would be the same as it was before the moratorium when health officials and physicians could use it at their discretion. However, unlike the combined vaccine against swine and A-Victoria flu, the federal government is not recommending that it be used.

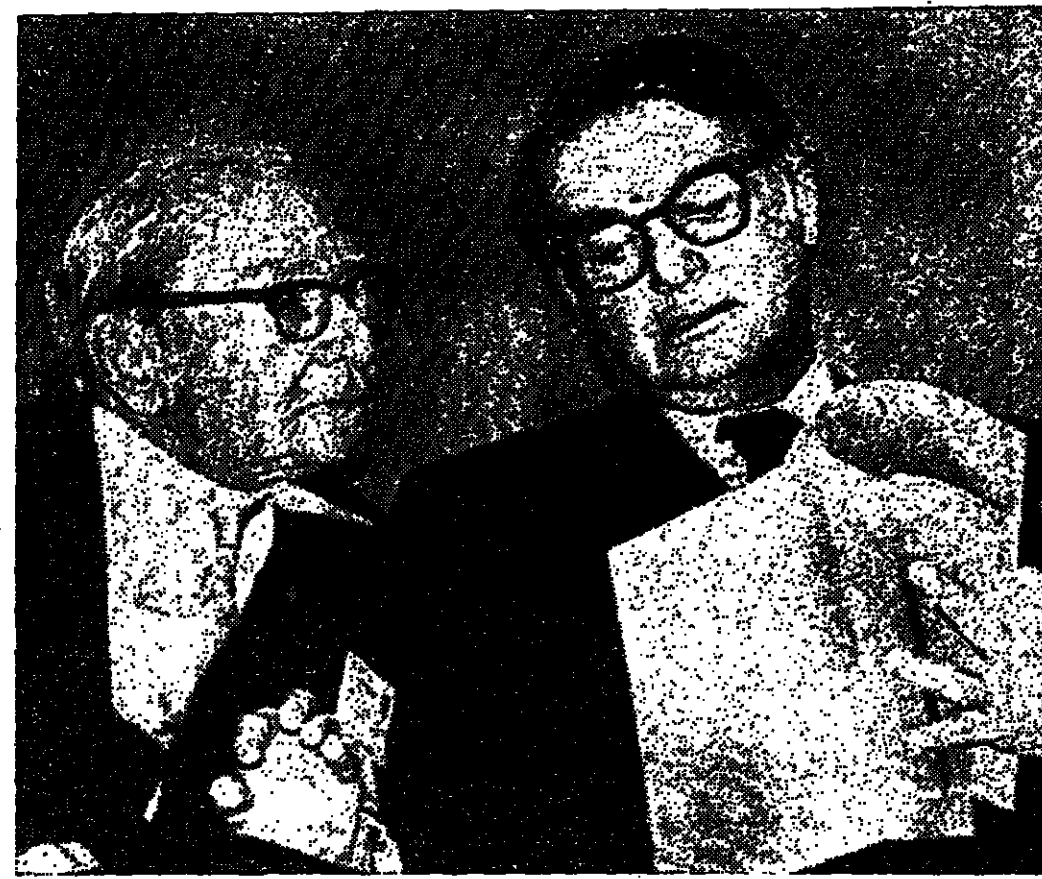
Only a few swine flu cases have been confirmed since the rare disease claimed the life of a soldier and infected others at Ft. Dix, N.J., a year ago. About 44 million persons received shots before all inoculations were halted.

U.S. Eases Curb on Flu Shots To Combat A-Victoria Strain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The government's moratorium on flu vaccinations was lifted today so the elderly and the chronically ill can get shots to protect them from a strain known as A-Victoria flu.

In the process, they also would be vaccinated against swine flu, since the vaccines are combined. But the secretary of health, education and welfare, Joseph Califano Jr., maintained the moratorium on vaccine containing serum only for swine flu. He said there is no immediate need to lift it because there has been no outbreak of the swine flu strain in the United States this year. There has been an outbreak of A-Victoria flu in a Miami nursing home.

The swine flu shots were suspended in December because of the risk of Guillain-Barre syndrome, a rare paralytic disease, among those who receive them. Mr. Califano said the risk of contracting that ailment is believed to be about the same with any type of flu shot. He said the swine flu vaccine is not considered more risky than any other type.



INVENTIVE PAIR—Vladimir Zoworykin, left, inventor of television, and Edward Land, inventor of Polaroid camera, at induction into U.S. Inventors Hall of Fame.

EEC Sets Cautious Tone on Portugal Entry

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A cautious welcome to Portugal's impending application to join the European Economic Community was drafted here today by the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers.

The Portuguese have privately informed the Common Market nations that they intend to make a formal demand for membership within the next few weeks. As a preliminary to the formal demand, Portuguese Premier Mario Soares is scheduled to tour all EEC capitals, starting in London on Monday. He is expected to say that his country wants the same treatment as is being given to Greece, which is negotiating EEC membership.

The foreign ministers spent most of today establishing a common basis for entry talks with Portugal, and the result could not be called enthusiastic.

While the EEC Council paid lip service to the "fundamentally open nature of the Community," it also drew attention to Portugal's economic, financial, social and agricultural difficulties and the problems this situation would cause in aligning Portugal with some of the more robust EEC economies.

Severe Strain

Belgium and some other member nations urged that talks with Portugal should proceed slowly. Meanwhile, they said, the Community should try to strengthen its institutions and internal policies, both of which have been under severe strain during the last three years of recession.

It was also agreed that the Portuguese should be told there would be no question of membership in the military against self-defense.

While Portugal currently meets the minimum criteria of a democracy, Mr. Soares will be told, any strengthening of the army's role will jeopardize membership talks.

The final statement was couched in terms that suggested the negotiations will be slow.

Meanwhile, the EEC and Israel today signed a financial protocol under which the EEC will make \$30 million available to Israel in the form of loans from the European Investment Bank.

The loans will be granted under normal market conditions by the bank and Israel can draw such funds until 1981.

Before signing the agreement, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said that the EEC was "not based on evidence."

Mr. Leblanc said that even if an industry were created to offer summer employment, the government still would have to insure that the seal population did not increase to a size that it harmed other species. He described seals as "predators" and said they could end up competing with fishermen.

The quota for the seal hunt was raised this year to 170,000, counting 10,000 off Greenland, up from the quota of 127,000 in 1976. The Weber Foundation says there are only one million of the species left. Mr. Leblanc said the number is unknown but that all scientific studies he has seen indicate there is no danger of extinction. The Weber plan to rescue their million-franc offer in Newfoundland.

Rats Threaten Crops

MANILA, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Thousands of rats are threatening to destroy the rice crop in the southern Philippine province of Surigao del Sur, government officials said.

Alton warned the EEC governments that they should not talk with the Arabs about Middle East peace unless Israel is present.

"Instead of contributing to the cause of peace and economic well-being in the whole region, a dialogue of this kind could become a dangerous instrument that would reduce the role of Europe in the Middle East instead of strengthening it," Mr. Alton said.

In another aspect of the Alton visit here, Israel and France appeared to bury the hatchet on the Abou Daoud affair, which had led Israel to recall its ambassador from Paris.

Mr. Alton and the French Foreign Minister, Louis de Guiringaud, emerged smiling after a one-hour bilateral conversation here.

'Cordial' Talk

Mr. Alton said he would welcome Mr. de Guiringaud to Israel next month and the Frenchman characterized the conversation as "cordial."

France's release last month of Mr. Daoud, alleged leader of the Black September commando raid at the 1973 Munich Olympics in which 11 Israelis were killed, had threatened diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The two ministers said experts will study certain aspects of the French-Israeli extradition convention to prevent "misunderstandings in the future."

City Council in U.S. Adopts Stiff Genetic-Research Curbs

By Edward Shumacher

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Cambridge City Council yesterday voted stringent safety regulations on genetic research at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, setting a national precedent of local control over scientific research.

The city ordinance, adopted unanimously by the nine-member council, is more restrictive than the guidelines issued last July by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

The council declared a moratorium on the research in July and appointed a citizens' panel, which took testimony from scientists

with opposing views and held other hearings during the last six months. The ordinance voted last night is essentially the recommendation of that panel.

A proposal by Mayor Alfred Velutic to ban much of the genetic research altogether failed, 6 to 3.

"I just hope we don't have any disasters here," said Mr. Velutic, who has made a political career out of fighting the universities in what is otherwise a blue-collar city.

A geneticist, Dr. David Jackson, said most of the controversy was based on a misunderstanding. "What we are doing is simply a method for making more efficient and more convenient what is going on in nature all the time, mutation."

The research involves "recombinant DNA," deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA—which carries an organism's genetic information—of two types of organisms is combined and the reaction is studied to learn how genes work.

Many scientists and laymen fear that a new organism might be created which, if it escaped into the atmosphere, might unleash an unknown disease.

The council here was the first such group in the nation to impose restrictions on DNA research.

Proponents say the research is safe and may lead to cures for diseases such as cancer. Opponents say it is hazardous to the public and involves immoral tampering with the creation of life.

NIH guidelines grade DNA research laboratories from "P-1," similar to an ordinary high-school lab, to "P-4," enclosed by air and shower chambers.

Experiments deemed potentially dangerous and unpredictable by the NIH, including all those using DNA from mammals, are required to be conducted in at least P-3 labs. MIT has a P-3 lab and Harvard is constructing one.

The Cambridge ordinance, however, outlaws P-4 research and requires that P-3 research use altered organisms, known as EEK, with only a minute chance of survival outside the laboratory.

Smallpox Outbreak

Reported by Kenya

NAIROBI, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A smallpox outbreak has been reported in northern Kenya, health authorities said today.

The World Health Organization had recently reported that smallpox had been ritually eradicated around the world. It said only Ethiopia and Somalia had had outbreaks in recent months. Three cases, a mother and her two children, were reported in Kenya's Mandera district after a smallpox carrier entered the country from Somalia, the authorities said.

Chain Collisions in Fog

MILAN, Feb. 8 (AP)—Several chain collisions were reported on various northern Italian roads yesterday as thick fog hampered traffic in the Lombardy, Piedmont, Veneto and Emilia regions.

Pledges 'Revolutionary Base'

Mozambique's Leader Vows There Will Be No Capitalism

By Jon Nordheimer

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Feb. 8 (UPI)—President Samora Machel was elected yesterday as leader of Mozambique's new Marxist-Leninist party and he immediately pledged to carry out a radical socialist revolution and eradicate all traces of capitalism from this former Portuguese colony.

He was elected by unanimous vote at the end of a five-day party congress aimed apparently at establishing Mozambique as Africa's most revolutionary and first true Marxist-Leninist state.

The 44-year-old bearded revolutionary, who led a 13-year nationalist guerrilla struggle against Portugal, clearly indicated in his nine-hour address to the congress last Thursday that Mozambique intends to become a "revolutionary base" in the struggle to overthrow the white-ruled countries of southern Africa.

Last night, he appealed for support from the Eastern Bloc socialist states to help Mozambique continue its fight against "racist and imperialist aggression," but he gave no indication of what kind of aid he wanted. There have been recent reports of Soviet arms shipments arriving in this country's northern ports.

Daily Attack

Mozambique officials report almost daily attacks from neighboring white-ruled Rhodesia and say some forces by Rhodesia have gone deep inside the country.

The main purpose of the congress was to convert the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo), which led the successful nationalist war against Portugal into a small vanguard party of carefully chosen elements faithful to the principles of "scientific socialism" and the teachings of Marx and Lenin.

The desire of Mozambique to associate itself closely with the East was evident at the congress. The Communist parties of practically all Eastern Bloc states were represented. Particularly prominent were East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The only non-Communist parties from the West asked to send representatives were the Socialist ones of Sweden and Portugal.

Strong Tilt

Despite this clear indication of a strong "tilt" toward the Communist world, President Machel said Mozambique intended to remain within the bloc of non-aligned Third World countries and would work there to strengthen the "worldwide anti-imperialist front."

Mr. Machel said he would not mention the United States or any other Western nation by name in his repeated heated denunciations of imperialism, although the observers from Cuban and Chilean Communist parties at the Frelimo Liberation Organization did so in blistering attacks.

The one Western country Mr. Machel singled out for possible cooperation was Portugal, with which he has been strained for some time. Mozambique is desperately in need of technical aid and is apparently

in a dilemma for varying degrees of naval balance," at that "the degree of acceptability depends on judgments which transcend the power of military men."

However, in the article Adm. Turner also suggested that the United States retained generally favorable naval balance, since the margin of safety was being reduced. He cited U.S. anti-submarine capability as an example.

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Confirmation Of Turner Seems Sure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Adm. Stanley A. Turner, President Carter's second choice to head the CIA, may face tough questioning from senators who would prefer a civilian in the job, but the nomination appears to be in no danger.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Intelligence Committee, announced today that hearings on the nomination will begin Feb. 22. He said a committee staff is running background check on the admiral.

Both Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., and Minority Leader Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said Sen. Inouye made the nomination today that they knew of no opposition to Adm. Turner.

Adm. Turner is commander of NATO forces in southern Europe. Mr. Carter's first choice for the CIA post, Thomas Sorensen, withdrew in the face of strong Senate opposition, particularly among conservatives.

An article by Adm. Turner in *Time* magazine last week, titled "The Naval Balance: Just a Numbers Game," in the January issue of the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*, will probably be widely read here in the next few days to provide a clue to his thinking.

Comparing Forces

In the article, he suggests a meaningful comparison of U.S. and Soviet naval power can be made, not by counting ships and planes, but by assessing what degree the U.S. force remains capable of carrying out major missions.

Adm. Turner wrote that the ability to influence third powers by U.S. naval "presence" can be diluted by overstated warnings of the Soviet threat. He called for "exercising care in our public discussions."

"A doomsday picture continually drawn for a congressional budgetary committee may negatively influence other national perceptions of our naval effectiveness," he wrote.

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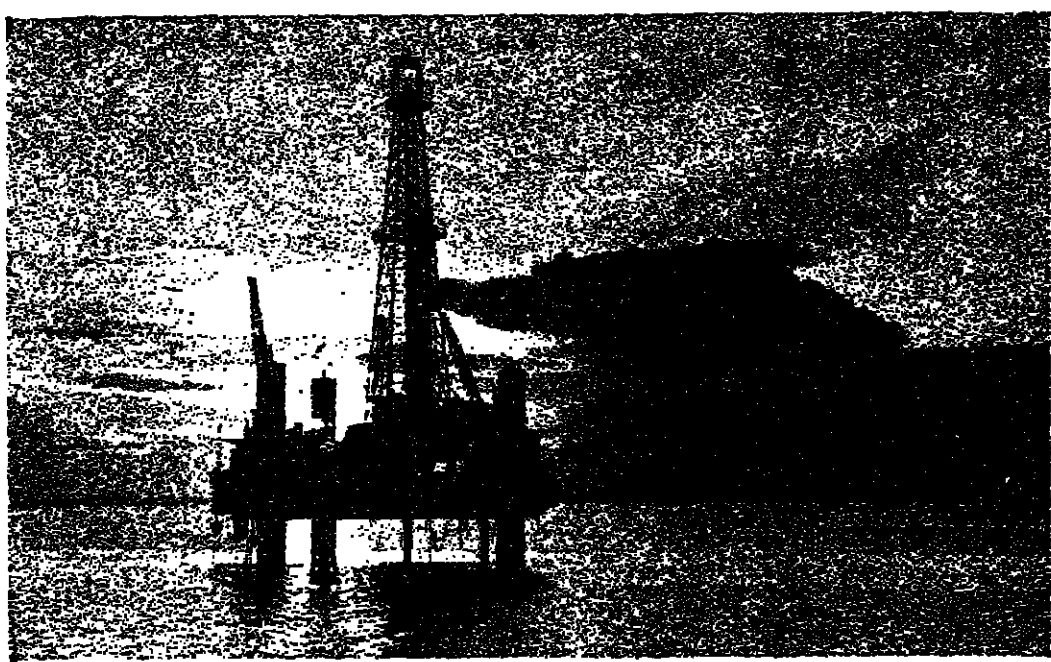
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Ellen Burstyn, Sir John Gielgud, Dirk Bogarde in "Providence."

ago. His son—whom he despises—is a priggish prosecuting attorney who tries to persuade a jury to condemn a man for a mercy killing. The son is acquitted and the attorney's wife, as a revenge measure, takes him as her lover, while her husband renounces his relations with an aging mistress. The acquitted murderer turns out to be the novelist's illegitimate son. The principals gather for a family reunion to celebrate the writer's 75th birthday. There is much incident, but a permanent situation, viewed from various angles, substitutes for a clear story line.

Resnais with his customary cinematic polish has drawn—at least pictorially and atmospherically—an imposing portrait of the meditating novelist. He is played with outward elegance by Sir John Gielgud, but his incessant outbursts of foul talk are disconcerting. At first, one supposes that this is to denote a form of senility. But his son and daughter-in-law are foul-mouthed too.

In his play, David Mercer usually supplies considerable scatological dialogue, but as he treats largely of vulgar folk, his approach is acceptable as raw realism. Here his method is grotesquely incongruous and it is more than a little depressing to observe Gielgud, noble interpreter of Shakespeare, being dispatched to the toilet for shock value. Strong language does not constitute strong drama nor do the Grand Guignol shimmers of surgery that have been inserted.

Technically "Providence" is of the highest quality, lovely visions of countryside contrasted with nightmare images and the bleak court-room sequences and those in cheap hotels. The acting, as expected, is distinguished with Gielgud, Dirk Bogarde as his son,

and Ellen Burstyn as the enigmatic wife. David Warner is the non-U offspring and Elaine Sturtevant, the love come back from the past. Riccardo Annoni's mood, photography and Jacques Saulnier's decor are irrefragable assets. Resnais has delivered a film of intriguing design and fascinating surface, but Mercer's rude-spoken morality is theatrically alien to his talents.

André Cayatte, a lawyer before turning movie director, has a vast knowledge of the criminal courts and it is possible that his latest thriller, "A Chacun Son Enfer" (at the Grand Augustin in English). When it was first seen during World War II, there were complaints that its use of the scene of conquered Poland for comic purposes was in execrable taste, the complainers failing to realize that laughter can be a mighty weapon. Never—even in Chaplin's "Great Dictator"—have the Nazis been more devastatingly ridiculed. As the hammy Hamlet of Warsaw theater who out tricks the enemy, Jack Benny makes his most diverting screen appearance.

Linked to Grades
Not only did having a desirable name such as John, Michael or Sally seem related to how well liked one was, but Dr. McDavid with his co-researcher, Dr. Herbert Harari, later concluded that it was linked to the teacher's grading.

Essays from hypothetical children named Elmer or Bertha were graded lower by teachers than the same essays when they bore popular names.

Dr. S. Gray Garwood (the name is Samuel, but he refuses to use it) followed up on the earlier research with a study of how children with desirable and undesirable names perceived themselves. He used only boys' names because the ones for girls go in and out of fashion too quickly, while the popularity of boys' names remains relatively constant over the years. (Others have observed that there has been some change in boys' names recently with Jason, Mark and Brian becoming very popular.)

The desirable names in this study, conducted in Atlanta, were Craig, Gregory, James, Jeffrey, John, Jonathan, Patrick, Richard and Thomas. The undesirable names were Bernard, Curtis, Daryl, Arnold, Horace, Jerome, Maurice, Roderick and Samuel.

Dr. Garwood found that the boys with desirable names generally thought of themselves in a more positive way than the others. They had higher aspirations, too.

Names and IQ
Taking all this a step further is Dr. Thomas Busse, an educational psychologist at Temple University who had studied more than 2,000 children's names. He has linked the desirability of a child's name to IQ.

The boys who tended to have the highest IQ regardless of their parents' level of education, tended to bear names such as David, Michael, Paul, John, Gary, James, Richard, Scott and Steven.

The most desirable girls' name and the girls reputed to be the brightest were Susan, Linda, Barbara, Carol, Cindy and Diane.

It's not clear what makes one name more desirable than another. Some names are fads linked to movie stars (suddenly there are a lot of Dustins), others have always been imbued with positive qualities. Undesirable names have been linked to a vague sense of strangeness or a very specific prejudice against an ethnic group; some have been the butt of too many jokes.

Set of Biases
All of the researchers warn against getting carried away with the name game. It's important, they say, for parents and teachers to realize that a name brings to a child a set of biases from other people. But a name, which can vary in desirability from one group to another, is just a single factor in how a child is viewed, and it is tightly intertwined with others, such as appearance and economic level. Also, they point out, the research only indicates what happens on the average.

Unusual Names—Handy Politically

What's in a Name? Popularity, Esteem and IQ

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (NYT)—A couple might have no difficulty at all in deciding to have a child, it's the name that poses the problem. They'll spend days, weeks, even years mulling over names, accepting then rejecting, sometimes right up until a child is born and after.

So difficult is this decision that children have been born without given names, and it is not unknown for parents to change a child's name in a few weeks after the birth, because they are still having trouble with the sound of it.

Names do matter to people. And in recent years psychologists have been stirring up even more interest in them, with research indicating that undesirable names (in minds of classmates or teachers) may be a handicap, while desirable names may be helpful. The names, the psychologists say, are linked to the way children are viewed by others and the way they view themselves.

Dr. John McDavid and his colleagues at Georgia State University first got interested in the subject when they realized that the most popular children in the classrooms they were studying were also the ones with the commonest names.

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Some children with the strangest names do think well of themselves and prosper. Unusual names can be handy in politics, for instance, helping a candidate stand out.

Dr. McDavid says: "Having lived a life as John, I think the most common names might cause a problem with a kid's sense of individuality."

The knack, he said, was in finding a name that was generally thought of as desirable but for some unfathomable reason just didn't show up very often—such as Charles.

"Even Charles has a very positive feeling to it," John McDavid said admiringly.

DIAMONDS

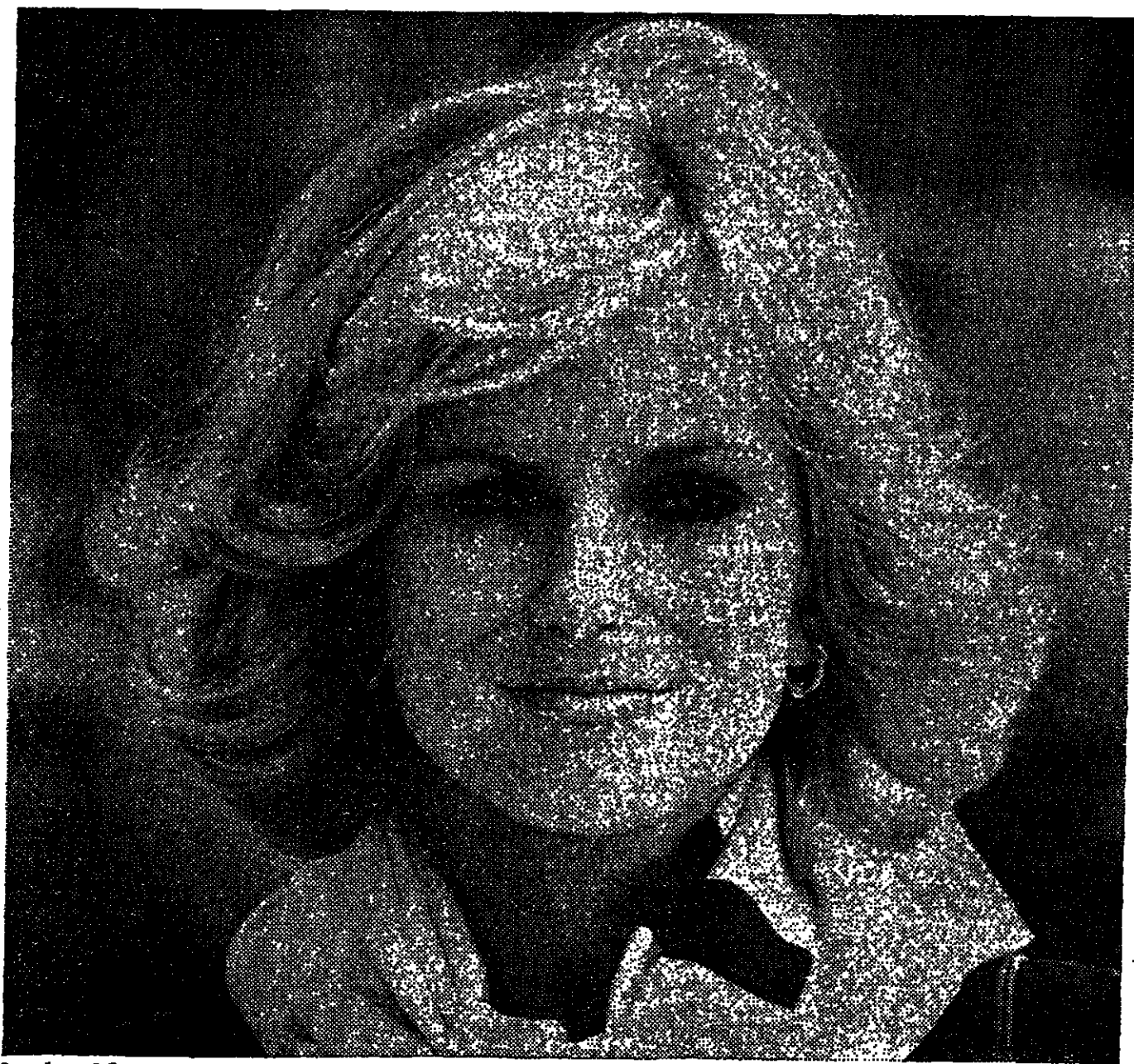
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Library Specializing in Women

By Israel Shenker



Susan B. Anthony

member of 1929, rather than pay them the minimum wage of 37 cents per hour.

Documenting History

The field of women's history has grown so dramatically that the library is collecting not only materials of that history but is also documenting the history of the history.

With Rockefeller Foundation money, the Schlesinger Library has been compiling an oral history of pioneering in birth control and abortion.

• Mary Calderone, medical director of Planned Parenthood, 1953 to 1964: "Every other year I would write to the AMA trustees and I would say, 'Look, here's what's happening. Don't you think it's high time the AMA reconsidered its position?' And they'd write back formally and say, 'No, we see no reason to change our stance...'"

• Sarah Weddington, who successfully pleaded the landmark abortion case before the Supreme Court: "... I can remember arguing to an imaginary Justice Burger in my mind what it would be like to be pregnant and not want to be. I'm not sure I ever really phrased that in a way I was satisfied with."

• Lana Clarke Phelan, a leader in the abortion campaign: "When I got out of the hospital the doctor told me not to have another baby or I'd die. Well, that scared me a little bit, but he didn't tell me how not to... not a word about contraception. Oh, I asked him how not to, and he said, 'Stay away from your husband.'"

• Lorraine Leeson Campbell, president, Planned Parenthood, 1966-1968: "... The whole women's movement or whatever it's called leaves me cold." But few enthusiasms are scorned here. In the office of the library director simmers a cookbook collection largely reflecting the tastes of its donors,

Samuel and Narcissa Chamberlain. The library had long sought a first edition of "The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book" by Fannie Farmer, and finally found one in Prof. Schlesinger's library. His widow, who is 90, promptly donated it.

"My mother is an excellent cook," said Prof. Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Mother and son are the two honorary members of the library's advisory board.

Though the recipes on the library shelves can hardly be improved on, much of the editorial sauce is dated. In "Cooking As Men Like It" (1890), George Frederick complains about women who "come out of the kitchen and stir all interest in food in favor of chimerical pursuits of one kind and another, which so often come to naught."

"The American Frugal Housewife," so plainly 19th century, is contemporary enough to suggest substitutes for coffee: "... Some use dry brown bread crusts, and roast them, others soak rye grain in rum, and roast it, others roast peas in the same way as coffee. None of these are very good... After all, the best economy is to go without."

Periodicals

The library also collects women's periodicals, everything from Seventeen, whose charms can be intoxicating, to Sobering Thoughts, whose message is abstinence. Published by Women for Sobriety Inc., this journal asks: "How much debris do we carry with us into sobriety from those nightmare days of drinking?"

About 270 manuscript collections are catalogued; the rest are future toil. The Betty Friedan collection, for example, awaits its cataloguer, who will find the accumulated papers and oddments a perfect delectation of random order.

Linda Henry carefully skirts these riches as she toils on the papers of Joanna and Martha Elizabeth Bucknall, sisters who established a girls' school in Newark in 1841.

After finishing the Bucknalls, Miss Henry may turn to the papers of Jeannette Rankin (1860-1973), the first woman elected to Congress and the only person there who voted against participation in both world wars. Six months have been allotted to cataloguing her papers, under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which also provided funds for transcribing and editing the "Manile Letters," written by a reformed prostitute and former morphine addict to Fanny Quincey (Mrs. Mark Devolve Howe). Excerpt: "I lived in a luxurious home until I was 16, and then for years after that had the easy life that immoral living brings, and I just cannot be moral enough to see where druggery is better than a life of lazy vice..."

Confine Of Turn Seems Entertainment In New York

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

Otherwise Engaged, the Strim play directed by Harold Pinter, "is a hilariously bitter comedy of modern manners," Clive Barnes. Tom Courtenay plays an English publisher the cumulative moment of burning disaster. He is later and at ease with the language. He uses his intelligence as a buffer between him and the world, until an Irish tenant, a drunken friend, hoping to seduce him into a relationship, his brother and his wife "all impinge." Pinter directed with a sense of going that only a director that himself a master playwright might command. Every drop of wit is carefully preserved. Courtenay "is fastidiously polite and disengaged" as the publisher, "which seems quite fit." The settings by Kileen and the costumes by Jane Greenwood, "melt exquisitely with style of the play and the manner of the staging."

Another Set for Men By Lerner

AMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT)—Radcliffe College collects not only women but women's collections, in fact a whole library on women's history.

Comfortably housed here in Radcliffe yard, this monument to women began with a collection donated in 1942 by Wood Park (Radcliffe 98), president of the League of Women Voters. To supervise the monument, Radcliffe's president appointed a board headed by Harvard's Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, the distinguished historian in 1922 deplored colleagues as though "one-half of the population have been neglected factors in our country's history." After Schlesinger's death in 1965, "The Women's Hives" was renamed in honor him and his widow.

The Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America overflows with source material of rare has on rights and suffrage, labor reform, professions, politics, government, feminism, school arts. Among the collections are those of the Beecher family, of the National Organization for Women, and of Lydia Pinkham Medicine Co. 2,371 folders, 60 volumes and 600 untapped bottles.

More repose, accessible to scholars, the Susan B. Anthony papers, housed at auction by a Radcliffe trustee and his wife. Included is the manuscript of the Frigate's text on "The True Woman" (1857): "Why is it that pages of all history glow with the names of illustrious men, the only here and there a lone man appears, who, like the comic, marks the center."

Obscenity

And here is the letter from Thony Comstock, once guardian morals in the United States at Office Department, to Miss Florence Cross, who had received censure through the mails: "You are a brave and heroic man. There are few who could have the courage to do what you have done: to place your hands the infamous things at have been sent to you rough the mail... I will do in my power to avenge the suit offered you."

In its most recent report, on a years 1974 to 1976, the library announces the acquisition, from Miss Lamont, of correspondence on what it calls "a shameful episode in women's struggle for fair conditions of employment at a neighboring institution."

The contents of two large boxes comment the affair of the Harvard scrubwomen. As the Schlesinger report puts it: "The controversy arose when Harvard dismissed, without notice, 19 scrubwomen in November and De-

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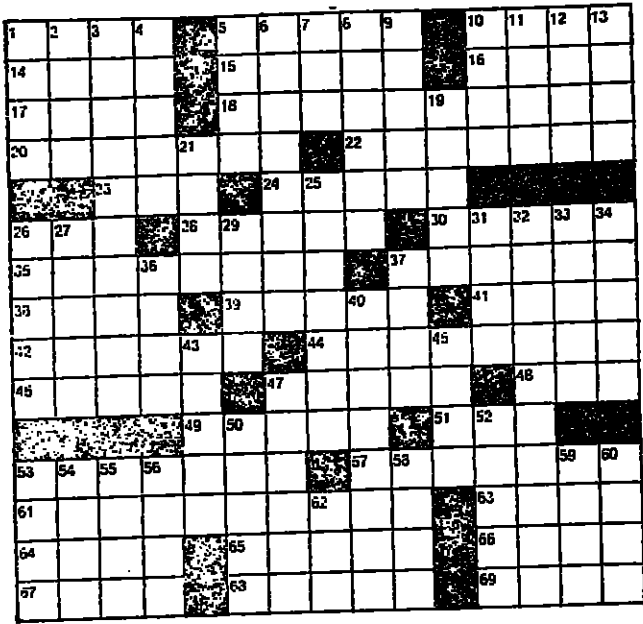
Alheli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
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Bank of Helsinki Ltd.
Bank Hauser & Cie. AG
Bank Leo International Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe
Kommanditgesellschaft
Banque Braxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de Commerce S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
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هكذا من الضمير

PEANUTS



ACROSS		49 Wing feather	19 Good housemaid, e.g.
1 Zodiac sign	51 Grampus	21 His —	
5 Personnel	53 Know-it-all	25 Refresh	
19 Spanish lady	57 Sailor's compass	26 Patois	
14 Fat, in medicine	61 Verdant shade	27 Eject violently	
15 Strong beam	83 Ponder	29 Neighbor of Ger.	
16 Antebellum potatoe	84 In statu quo	31 Certain food	
17 Motherborn site	65 First month, in Mexico	32 Kind of pie	
18 Cider	66 Madame Bovary	33 Its favorite word is "Violation"	
20 Potpourri	67 Last Supper portrayal	34 Jagged	
23 Electra's brother	68 Bath or Epsom	36 Pornography	
23 Hebrew judge	69 Trainer's command	37 George	
24 Tendon		40 Lacking skill	
26 Abbr. on a roll-call sheet		43 Like some basses' mouths	
30 Daft		45 Golden calf	
30 Examination, in Italy	DOWN	47 Fig variety	
35 Set at ease	1 Kind of bake	50 Old-time bravos	
37 Garment pattern	2 Provoked	52 Montague's problem child	
38 Sullen	3 Hokum	53 W.W. II girl	
39 Mideast country	4 Kind of metabolism	54 Latin pronoun	
41 Capable of	5 Dross	55 Relate, as a yarn	
42 Mysterious	6 Gobelín item	56 Longhenr's wife	
44 Cuba, Jamaica etc.	7 Snake	58 Son of Seth	
46 Greek letter	8 Serious offense	59 Elm, in Berlin	
47 Eucaphalus, for one	9 Monk, in Paris	60 Vow an audience	
48 Bard's word	10 — ex machina	62 Moray	
	11 Leave out		
	12 Medic. resort		
	13 Greek god		

	C	F			C	F	
ALGALVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	7	45	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy	MILAN	17	63	Rain
ANKARA			Unvariable	MONTREAL	11	53	Clear
ANTWERP	13	55	Clear	MOSCOW	12	10	Overcast
BELTUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	10	50	Overcast
BERGHADE	10	43	Shower	NEW YORK	3	27	Clear
BIRLID	9	48	Variable	NICE	13	55	Clear
BRUSSELS	1	30	Hazy	OSLO	4	35	Clear
BUDAPEST	3	37	Overcast	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Rain	ROME	15	59	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	1	30	Clear	SARAJEVO			Unvariable
DUBLIN	8	46	Rain	SEATTLE	-1	29	Snow
EDINBURGH	6	43	Clear	TEHRAN	3	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	13	55	Cloudy
GLASGOW	12	54	Cloudy	TUNIS	19	66	Cloudy
GENEVA	3	48	Shower	VIENNA	4	39	Shower
HELSINKI	-5	23	Snow	WARSAW	6	43	Overcast
HONGKONG			Unvariable	ZAGREB	9	30	Clear
LA PALMA	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH			Rain
LISBON	14	61	Overcast				
LONDON	9	48	Clear				
LONDON	12	54	Fog				

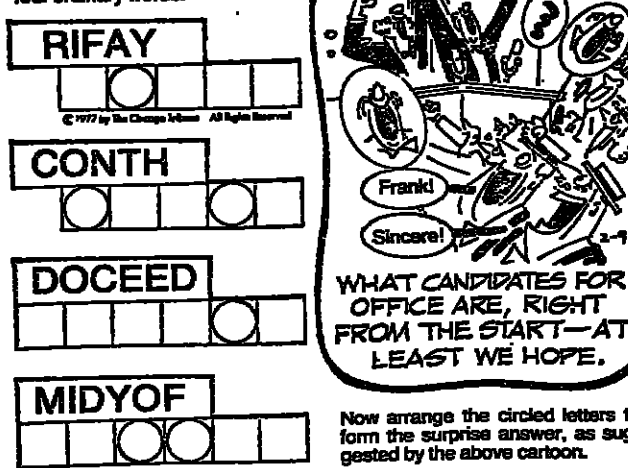
(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)


February 8, 1977

The net asset values quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the

[illegible]

UNSCRAMBLE. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four words and a name.



Print answer here: "  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles:** AFIRE CROWN KISMET EQUATF
Answer: It takes two to have a row!—CARS

A black and white cartoon illustration. On the left, a woman with short, wavy hair is standing and talking on a rotary telephone. She is wearing a short-sleeved dress with a bow at the back and a small flower on the front. She has a shopping bag hanging from her left arm. To her right is a small round table with a rotary phone on it. In the foreground, a small boy with a sailor-style cap is riding a tricycle towards the left. He is wearing overalls. The background is simple, with a doorway and some vertical lines suggesting a wall or window. The artist's signature 'F. Brown' and the number '2-9' are in the top right corner.

CALDO LARGO

By Earl Thompson. Putnam. 285 pp. \$8.95.

A GERMAN AFFAIR

By Theodor Weesner. Random House. 174 pp. \$

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt



THIS title of Earl Thompson's new novel, "Caldé Largo," which literally means, "abundant soup," refers to a "Mexican bouillabaisse" that keeps simmering day and night in a fishing boat's galley and is called by its cook "the soup of life." The novel is well named, for it brims with bolsterous vitality and fabled tales along. Stripped to its bones, it's about a free spirit named Johnny Long who is trying to make it as an independent shrimp fisherman working the Gulf of Mexico from his home port near Brownsville, Texas. The fishing turns bad for a stretch. Johnny falls behind on his boat payments. So he has to accept a proposition from some Castro supporters to smuggle arms to the Cuban revolutionists in Havana. The results of the smuggling prove as catastrophic as they are predictable.

But the novel's skeleton, though serviceable, is not what really matters. What counts is the ingredients the author has thrown in. Thompson has an eye for detail, an ear for dialogue, a nose for people's individuality—as well as a gusto for all things sexual.

He makes his Gulf positively seethe with wildlife, about which he has interesting lore to impart; that even Melville took to mention. His people dash themselves into all sorts of extremes, whether that be indulging their characteristic idiosyncrasies, venting their spiritual passions, or satisfying their sexual appetites, the last of which they do to a degree that exhausts if no one in the book, certainly the reader. Almost anything can happen in Earl Thompson's imaginary world; and almost anything does, even if it is Johnny Louie exercising his whim of iron, at a costing of an American-fourteen couple on a street in Massachusetts, Mexico, and insisting that he buy her a \$50-a-ligator handbag, simply because she wants to participate in the mystery of why any one would want to own such thing. Moreover it happens in prose style, which, if not that stuff of high literature, is tough and savvy and emotive and dead on the mark.

But most of all, what saves "Caldo Largo" from being merely an exciting yarn—assuming that it has to be rescued from such a state at all—is Thompson's refreshingly skeptical view of the American system, which serves to make entirely plausible the desperate pitch of his character's behavior. It is by no means propagandistic social realism that Thompson serves up. He couldn't

write that dreadfully even out to. But when he in a dust jacket blurb, am of the people of whom and will never truly be other," the class conceived the remark, however scious it may sound, isn

What is more, after sprawling novels, "A G Sand" and "Tatoo," in this hero's self-absorption the only unifying Thompson has now to move out of himself and characters and mullies round him. This bodes his future work, which I am looking forward to.

There are signs in "Affair" that Theodore may one day, too, out-
autobiographical compo-
extreme absorption in
marked his first novel,
Thief," a very good and
book except for its
hermetic atmosphere. In
second novel, Young B,
who strongly resembles
dog Alex Housman of
Thief," is shipped by the
States Army to "war-
many"—it is 1952—
finds himself "alone."
mere flesh and shell of
and desperate to make
of connection.

[illegible]

As I've already sug-
gested, the foreboding pas-
sage of "Affair" is its extreme
in its hero's somewhat
sensibilities, not to a
irritating tendency to
ing the same idea in a
modulated phrases.
Weener steps out of
protagonist and gives
tutes, or beachball
army routine, or the
of Billy's seamstress
he writes sharply and
ingly. And this, like
son's continued growth
ist, offers high hope
future.

Christopher Lehman
a book reviewer for
York Times

—By Alan T.

In three no-trump a declarer must often choose between developing dummy's long suit or trying to make use of his own. Occasionally he can have the best of both worlds, as in the diagram deal.

After North and South had lost their minor suits, West crowded the auction with a pre-emptive jump to two hearts. South opened with two no-trump and was raised to game. The opening heart lead was won in dummy with the king, and the declarer led diamonds, the first move toward enveloping that suit.

West captured the queen w
the ace, and could have defeat
the contract by shifting to spade
But that was not entirely obvi
and he persevered with hearts

Declarer won with the ace and had a problem: he could not take clubs without leaving his hand entryless, and he could not attempt to use the diamond suit without creating trouble in the black suits. Another diamond led from the dummy could only maneuvered by blocking clubs exposing himself in spades.

South correctly played club and when the suit failed to break he surrendered the fourth round to East, hoping that player had both missing kings. East cashed the diamond king, but then he refused to concede the remaining trick.

giving the declarer a
The position was this

NORTH
 ♠ A5
 ♥ 8
 ♦ —
 ♣ 86

WEST
 ♠ 976
 ♥ 108
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

SOUTH
 ♠ Q4
 ♥ 5
 ♦ J8
 ♣ —

After any return. S
less diamonds were
back to life.

us
 and
 east
 and
 out
 back
 lead
 be
 or

NORTH
 ♠ A5
 ♥ K63
 ♦ 42
 ♣ AQS

WEST
 ♠ 9762
 ♥ QJ10873
 ♦ A5
 ♣ 7

SOUTH
 ♠ Q4
 ♥ A54
 ♦ QJ8

	Neither	side	was
bidding:			
North	East		
1 ♠	Pass		5
Pass	Pass		2
3 N.T.	Pass		Pass
West led the heart queen			



NG KICK—Buffalo State's Benny Elson falls back while missing desperation shot as Syracuse guard watches the antics. Syracuse won game...

Player Disproves Reputation As Michigan Tops Minnesota

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Steve Grote, not known for his shooting ability, sank a jump shot with less than two minutes left to break a tie and lead fourth-ranked Michigan to an 86-80 victory over 15th-ranked Minnesota last night.

"I've had a bad rap of not being a good shooter," Grote said after he sank a baseline jumper with 1 minute 36 seconds left to snap an 80-80 tie. "But ever since high school, I've loved to play the baseline."

Grote also followed his clutch jump shot with a key steal.

The triumph gave Michigan, runner-up to Indiana for the national championship last year, an overall won-lost record of 19-2 and a Big 10-leading record of 11-1. The loss was the second for Minnesota in 18 games and dropped the probation-plagued Gophers to 7-2 in the Big 10.

Phil Hubbard led Michigan with 21 points, while John Robinson contributed 20. Ricky Green 16 and Grote 10. Minnesota was paced by Thompson and Williams, each scoring 20 points, and Kevin McFale, with 18.

Michigan coach John Orr was elated with his team's play. "We

were very sharp and alert," he said. "We made very few mistakes."

In other games involving ranked teams, Jack Givens scored 28 points as No. 5 Kentucky routed Florida State, 97-57; Ricky Brown scored 24 points and ninth-ranked Alabama withstood a late rally by Mississippi for a 72-68 victory; Arkansas, tied for No. 12, battled back from a 14-point deficit behind Marvin Delph's 23 points to beat Tulane, 76-73, and Syracuse, tied for 19th, got 19 points from Jim Williams and 18 from Roosevelt Bowie to rout Bentley, 104-86.

Basketball Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches' college basketball poll, with won-lost records through games of Sat., Feb. 5, and number of first-place votes in parentheses.)

1. San Francisco (21) (25-0)	236
2. UCLA (19) (18-0)	234
3. Louisville (11) (16-2)	220
4. Michigan (17-2)	218
5. Kentucky (11) (16-2)	211
6. Wake Forest (11) (14-3)	179
7. Marquette (14-3)	164
8. New-Lex (15-3)	163
9. Alabama (17-2)	162
10. Tennessee (16-2)	162
11. Cincinnati (15-3)	161
12. North Carolina (14-4)	161
13. Arkansas (16-1)	161
14. Minnesota (18-1)	161
15. Missouri (16-1)	161



... while George Washington's Mike Zagardo pulls away the ball from Richmond's Jeff Butler as they battle under the basket. Richmond won the game on the road, 81-80.

Lakers' Abdul-Jabbar Now Better Than Ever

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Because the top of his head is less than 3 feet below the rim of the basket, many people shrug at Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's skill. Those people don't understand basketball.

"He has a tremendous burden," says Jerry West, his coach on the Los Angeles Lakers. "He's expected to do more than anybody in the league—score, rebound and block shots."

And as he approaches his 30th birthday, Abdul-Jabbar has turned that burden into a testimonial. He remains the National Basketball Association's most dominant player. He is second to Pete Maravich in scoring with an average of 37.2 points and second to Bill Walton in both rebounds with a 14.5 average and blocked shots with a 3.04 average. But those numbers are not why Abdul-Jabbar believes that he is playing better than he ever has in his eight seasons. Being 7 feet 2 inches isn't enough.

"I have more understanding of the game," he says. "The little things you have to do well. When to switch, when not to. When to help out, when not to. When to pass, when to hold the ball."

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Don Isaac of the Denver Nuggets was chosen as the Western Conference player. But the Lakers didn't know if he'll make the club. If a player has great potential, the club is interested in the multi-year contract.

"Signings are slower," Kennedy said. "What it boils down to is that it doesn't make any difference how a player played, whether he hit 140 or 340. He's being paid out to others."

Free Agent Dade Joins Indians

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Cleveland Indians announced today that they have signed their second free agent, third baseman-outfielder Paul Dade, to a multi-year contract.

The Indians chose Dade in the draft from the California Angels, along with pitcher Wayne Garland, who earlier signed a 10-year contract believed to total \$2 million.

Dade, 25, was the leading hitter in the Pacific Coast League last year, batting .363 for Salt Lake City. He also stole 26 bases and was caught stealing only twice; he hit four home runs and batted in 65 runs.

McDonald said there was no possibility of being able to trade Lolich to the Tigers.

"They told Mickey that he made a two-year commitment to the Mets and that they feel he's obligated to pitch for us more years," said McDonald.

If he plans to retire, Lolich, 36, can make it official by writing a letter expressing that intention to the Mets, who would then pass that information on to the National League and the office of the commissioner.

Money Talk

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There was a visible shudder at the Cincinnati table when Morgan began his remarks by turning to Steinbrenner with a smile and saying, "Got any money left?"

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All are under 30 and all know that players not signing contracts for 1977 may become free agents. The same is true of players completing six years of major league service. Two dozen major leaguers took advantage of that option last season, creating a new dimension for contract negotiations this winter. Both management and employees have found advantages to long-term deals.

"The players want them for their own protection and clubs want them to assure having a player around for a few years," said Bob Kennedy, the new vice-

president and general manager of the Chicago Cubs.

Bill Veck, principal owner of the Chicago White Sox, said: "A young kid who comes up wants a multi-year contract because he doesn't know if he'll make the club. If a player has great potential, the club is interested in the multi-year contract."

"Signings are slower," Kennedy said. "What it boils down to is that it doesn't make any difference how a player played, whether he hit 140 or 340. He's being paid out to others."

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Baseball News: Last Outcasts Gain Hall of Fame; Mets May Lose Lolich

Final 2 Negro League Stars Enshrined

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT)—If someone once wrote, in the days of professional athletes' union, that Negro League players were the last outcasts, there is a record of the accomplishments of every player, and it is time to make reasonably valid comparisons between men of different eras.

For example, that in the Negro League there have been players with the ability, power and to win the crown, leading their league season in batting average, runs and runs-batted-in.

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